MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JULY 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr Extradition--Tehran radio reported that the French ambassador was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry to discuss Iran's request for the extradition from France of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. A Foreign Ministry official told the ambassador that Iranian judicial authorities could document Bani-Sadr's civil and criminal offenses and show that he is subject to prosecution. According to the radio, the French ambassador explained that, according to the radio, the French ambassador explained that, according to French law, defeated politicians are granted political asylum if they request it. He also mentioned that Bani-Sadr had signed an affidavit promising not to engage in any political activities against Iran while in France. The radio reported that, in response, the Iranian Foreign Ministry official described the French decision to allow the hijacked plane to land as a "hostile act." He also claimed that despite pledges to refrain from political activities, Iranian politicians enjoying political asylum in France had been able to plot and lead an abortive military coup in Iran in cooperation with the CIA.

Tehran radio reported that Iran officially requested the French Government to extradite Bani-Sadr in accordance with the 1963 bilateral agreement on the extradition of criminals. It said an official request by the Justice Ministry and a Foreign Ministry note were delivered to the French ambassador. According to the radio, the Foreign Ministry note protested the French Government's decision to allow the plane in which Bani-Sadr escaped to land in France and demanded that the French Government detain Bani-Sadr temporarily in accordance with article 9 of the extradition agreement. The Justice Ministry's request contained the charges against the former president, which consisted of theft and embezzlement of public property, injuring people and spreading false reports and leveling accusations.

Sit-In at French Embassy--Tehran radio reported that a group of people were staging an indefinite sit-in in front of the French Embassy in Tehran to demand Bani-Sadr's extradition from France. The radio observed that the sit-in and accompanying demonstrations were enjoying police protection. Meanwhile, according to AFP, the Iranian Government gave no immediate response to French Embassy demands for adequate protection.

Khalkhali, Rafsanjani Address Majlis--Tehran radio reported that in a speech to the Majlis, Qom Deputy Sadeq Khalkhali asked the government "to make a decision about the French Embassy." Otherwise, he said, the nation will decide. According to the radio, he also demanded that the authorities explain their negligence in allowing Bani-Sadr to escape. AFP quoted Khalkhali as saying that the French Embassy "serves no purpose." He called on Iran's leaders to find out what the French Embassy in Tehran is doing, AFP said.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the assembly, in a speech broadcast later by Tehran radio, that the manner in which Bani-Sadr escaped is indicative of a certain pollution in the Iranian Air Force--a pollution that the former president helped to create. Rafsanjani asked rhetorically how France could grant political asylum to a terrorist such as Bani-Sadr, who has accepted responsibility for all the bombings in Iran. The Majlis speaker asserted that Bani-Sadr's escape sheds light on murders, incompetence and lies.

Bani-Sadr Supporters in Lebanon--Voice of Lebanon radio reported that 150 Iranian supporters of Bani-Sadr arrived in southern Lebanon and set up temporary headquarters in Tyres.

Bakhtiar Interview--According to the clandestine Radio Iran, the leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran, Shapur Bakhtiar, asserted in an interview with French television that Bani-Sadr should have no complaints against a regime that he helped to found. Asked about the possibility of forming a common resistance front with the participation of Bani-Sadr, Bakhtiar said he cannot cooperate with or even meet the former president. He added that Bani-Sadr is one of the main persons accountable for the present chaos in Iran and that when democratic and free rule is established there, he should answer for his crimes in court.

Executions, Arrests--AFP reported that three members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were executed in Mashhad and four other people were arrested in Gilan Province for armed opposition to the regime. According to Tehran radio, nine "Zionists" were executed in Tabriz for spying for Israel, while four members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were arrested in Tehran for recent grenade attacks in the capital.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that approximately 130 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in a clash opposite Marivan. The radio also reported that an Iraqi boat was sunk in the Arvand Rud in Abadan. An Iraqi Armed Forces General command communique transmitted by INA claimed that in 27-28 July battles in the Susangerd area, the Iranian side lost more than 700 men and 13 tanks.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio reported that several Katyusha rockets were fired at the village of Dayr Mimas in the Christian enclave but caused no casualties or damage.

Israeli Reaction to Bus Attack--Jerusalem television reported that the prime minister's office issued a statement asserting that Israel regards the PLO's 29 July attack on an Israeli bus as a violation of the cease-fire agreement and that the PLO will suffer the consequences. According to the reports the statement affirmed that PLO commands in Lebanon will not enjoy immunity to carry out terrorist activities. A Jerusalem radio report said Israel will react to the attack when and where it deems it appropriate. The radio also said there was "astonishment" in Jerusalem at remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that Israel does not regard the bus attack as a violation of the cease-fire. The radio termed those remarks "fundamentally groundless."

Soviet Ambassador Sees Sarkis, 'Arafat--Beirut radio reported that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis held a 75-minute meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov to discuss current developments in the area. According to the radio, the ambassador said afterward that the Soviet Union supports Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence and the imposition of the legitimate state authority over all Lebanese territory as effectively as possible. Soldatov also affirmed that the Soviet Union supports the Lebanese imitiative at the UN Security Council and the cease-fire, adding that it would be better if the cease-fire were maintained. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Soldatov met on 29 July with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to convey a special message from the Soviet leadership. According to the radio, the message emphasized the Soviet Government's support for the PLO in confronting Israeli acts of aggression and affirmed that the Soviet Union is using all its capabilities to expose Israel's "criminal acts" against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Syrian Comment--In an editorial reviewed by Damascus radio, the 30 July ATH-THAWRAH asserted that Syria's decision to confront Israel in the defense of Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and pan-Arab security is a strategic and standing decision from which there will be no retreat. In a commentary on the 30 July Syrian-Israeli dogfight over Lebanon, Damascus radio said Israel is trying to extend its security and military activities into Lebanon and claimed that the Israeli violation of Lebanese airspace was deliberate. Asserting that the Syrian Armed Forces will not allow Israel and the United States to turn the Arab homeland into "an American ranch," Damascus radio promised that the attacks will be confronted with the necessary firmness. Damascus radio cited the 31 July TISHRIN as asserting that Lebanese and Arab airspace is closed to any hostile Israeli activity. According to the radio, TISHRIN affirmed that Syria considers any threat to the forces allied with it as a threat to its own security, just as it considers the violation of Lebanese airspace as a violation of its own airspace. The newspaper said Syria insists on protecting its force with all available means.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT DENIES TRIAL OF COUP SUSPECTS UNFAIR

BK280815 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The government has emphatically denied that either the army or the government has at any time acted unfairly or in any manner not in accordance with the laws and rules. An official handout issued in Dacca today said attention of the government has been drawn to certain statements by some public leaders in a section of the press on the trial of accused army personnel by general court martial. The statements, it said, had charged the government of malafide action and treating unfairly some accused mutineers.

Referring to the broadcast personally made by Chief of Army Staff Gen H.M. Ershad calling upon the mutineers and others to surrender by 0600 on 1 June with full guarantee of pardon declared by the government, the handout said as a result of this announcement a large number of men and officers did actually dissociate themselves from the mutineers and crossed over to the area under control of the government's loyal forces. It said those who voluntarily expressed their allegiance to the government or surrendered to the government garrison in Comilla have automatically been given the benefit of the pardon. But, in respect of others who neither did talk within the time limit nor in any manner expressed their allegiance to the government and were subsequently either arrested or forced to surrender, the government obviously has to act [word indistinct], the handout said. Evidence has to be [words indistinct] to the satisfaction of the enquiry court the innocence of such individuals and their noninvolvement with the mutineers at least from the time limit announced by Army Chief Gen Ershad. In this connection the government wishes to point out that anyone who has direct knowledge about the persons' noninvolvement or innocence is free to give evidence to that effect. It is emphatically and clearly stated that the government has no intention of acting vindictively or unfairly in any manner. The government also wishes to reiterate the request to the public that operations likely to prejudice the trial or indirectly involve the armed forces in any controversy should be conscientiously avoided. The government wishes to reiterate its assurances of publishing as soon as possible a detailed report of the court enquiry and proceedings of general court martial held in connection with the 30th May incident at Chittagong.

EX-ARMY CHIEF NOMINATED AS CANDIDATE FOR ELECTIONS

BK290920 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] General (retired) M.A.G. Osmani has been put up as a candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections. His name was proposed by what it called a national concensus candidate at a news conference in Dacca today. General Osmani, who was present at the news conference, said his participation depends on the shifting of polls to late November.

COMMISSION ON ZIA KILLING HEARS WITNESSES

BK301605 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The commission of inquiry on the killing of President Ziaur Rahman, led by Justice Ruhul Islam, completed examination of witnesses today. According to a press release the commission will meet after the 'Id holidays for deliberation (?and) preparation of its report. The commission began examination of witnesses on the 26th of last month and during this period examined 56 witnesses and recorded their statements.

GROMYKO QUOTED ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

BK280931 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has said that India is justified in believing that the unprecedented arming of Pakistan will upset the balance of forces in the region.

In an article in the SOVIET LAND, Mr Gromyko said this will erode the process of normalization of India-Pakistan relations. He said no one would believe or be misled by Islamabad and Washington that the steep increase in Pakistan's military potential is needed for its defense.

Mr Gromyko affirmed that no one is threatening Pakistan's security. He said the recent visit of External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to Pakistan showed India's desire to maintain good relations with that country.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ORDINANCE BANNING STRIKES

BK291518 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1457 GMT 29 Jul 81

["Press summary"]

[Text] The HINDUSTAN TIMES editorially writes that the ordinance banning strikes in essential services had not been entirely unexpected. It must be pointed out, however, that banning strikes alone will not automatically raise production and productivity. A ban on strikes will have its impact next year when major wage agreements in coal, steel and banking are due to be renegotiated.

The INDIAN EXPRESS calls it a black ordinance and writes that it is something of a surprise. There has been a noticeable improvement in the overall labour situation during the last 2 years barring isolated strikes such as what happened in a few Bangalore-based public sector undertakings sometime ago. Hence the ordinance can only be interpreted as a preemptive mood totally to disarm workers and make them run the engines of progress. The ordinance leaves ample room for misuse by authorities and provides for penalising even a suspected trouble maker.

The PATRIOT in its editorial calling the ordinance "prohibitive" writes that the government has chosen to brandish the big stick. The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance is extremely short-sighted and unnecessarily provocative and in the long run a counterproductive measure. The government is wooing big business in the hope that it would help raise industrial production. The ordinance is evidence of the government's sagging confidence in its own inability to deal with these issues effectively.

PARTY LEADER GUPTA HOSPITALIZED IN MOSCOW

BK310918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Communist Party leader Bhupesh Gupta, MP, continues to be in the intensive care ward in a Moscow hospital after a stomach operation. Doctors attending on him say that his condition is causing anxiety following heart complications.

MATERIALS RELATED TO BANI-SADR ESCAPE TO FRANCE

Rafsanjani Majlis Speech

LD301600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the 30 July open Majlis session in Tehran--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. One of our brothers was supposed to make a speech, but he was not ready, thus we have no more preagenda speakers. I would like to explain one or two small points and then I will comment on an essential issue.

First, is the martyrdom of our dear brother, Majdr Shahram-Far, in Kordestan. He was one of the distinguished doctrinaire personalities of the armed forces and was self-sacrificing. He performed great services in this war against counterrevolutionaries. Through a joint conspiracy of Saddam and the counterrevolutionaries, he was martyred 3 days ago. May his soul be happy. I offer my condolences to his honorable family.

The second point I wanted to raise is the martyrdom of our dear brother, His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Reza Kamyab, who was one of the highly valuable figures and a militant both before and after victory of this nation. Unfortunately, he was taken from us before we saw him in the Majlis.

The important matter today is the problem of Mr Bani-Sadr's and Mr Rajavi's escape from Iran. We should view this issue in its various dimensions--our society, the esteemed deputies, responsible authorities in the government--and, in general, we must face these problems with particular attention. [sentence as heard] The manner in which Mr Bani-Sadr fled the country and the escape of another Boeing to Egypt clearly indicates that the atmosphere in the air force is polluted. Of course, this pollution has not been hidden from our sight, and the nation of Iran and the Majlis have been aware of it. This has often been discussed in this Majlis. Mr Bani-Sadr personally had a great share in creating this pollution. The very pilot, Mr Mo'ezzi, had received a dismissal notice from the Revolution Court, a copy of which still exists. But Mr Bani-Sadr did not agree and kept him. There are many other examples like him. All these have been counted and filed for a certain date and for a certain purpose. This was an issue which we discussed many times in the past and we pursued it, but the state of war, the special circumstances, his status as the commander in chief and other problems prevented us from implementing our decision.

Fortunately, today a better atmosphere and grounds for acceptance have been created, although there have been these two bitter incidents. Within the environment of the air force itself this atmosphere has been created to make the ambience of the air force henceforth healthy. This atmosphere and the grounds for acceptance were created by our honorable pilots and the combatants who sacrificed their lives and those who have placed their own lives at the disposal of this nation, and they have played a great part in our victory in this war. Their honor could not be attained with the deeds of a few thieves.

Yesterday we made some decisions and presented them to the imam. Now there is full control at the command level, command staff, airbases of the air force, airports and air strips. We hope that this will be in the interest of the nation.

I would like to raise an important issue of our society. I would like to explain it to our young people so that they might be saved fron contamination which would eventually destroy themselves and bring bereavement to their families. What are you planting bombs for? In whose support?

Do you believe that there is nothing behind granting political asylum to Mr Bani-Sadr in Western (?politics)? Who are they? Who are the people who plant bombs? If they are agents of Oveysi and Azhari, then it is a different issue. But we are aware that they do not have so much power. Psuedo-Muslim young people are doing these things. Why do you commit such acts of terror?

See how this person, with the shah's pilot, flew the plane over the airspace of Turkey and Greece so easily! It takes us a long time to attain the clearances to fly in this airspace. How did they manage to fly a military plane along this route? They flew over Greece, Italy and Turkey and landed at a French military airport like victorious heroes. Then foreign correspondents went to interview them (?and listen to all their tales). Is this the way that this world deals with terrorists?

We would like to ask France and the French people this question: Do they know Mr Bani-Sadr is a terrorist because he accepted responsibility for all the bombings? If you are in doubt about him, what do you have to say about Rajavi? How can you grant political asylum to a terrorist, who sheds blood of this people every day by planting bombs in streets? You saw how a passerby was thrown in the air and was blown to pieces by his bomb. Is it possible to grant political asylum to this kind of person and put a microphone in front of him and broadcast the film throughout the world? How are you going to fight against plane hijacking and terrorism in the world in future? With what logic? Will not the whole world blame you from trampling the principles of international norms and bringing them down? The (?fact) that France is the cradle of liberty is no excuse for committing so grave an offense. Do you think that the nation of Iran will forgive you? Do you think that you can protect your interests in the future, by [word indistinct] history this way?

Of course, we will not lose in this affair. Our view of Bani-Sadr and Rajavi is that we have had several Madanis, Bakhtiars, Aminis and Reza Pahlavis and we now have two more. And they can do nothing else but weaken one another. And certainly today the youth in our country are baffled with millions of questions. Those young men who have concealed weapons in their houses are asking themselves now: Under whose orders are we going to use these weapons? Under the orders of a person who is able to act in this way by conspiring with the United States, Turkey, France, certainly Israel and the internal counterrevolutionaries? Is it worth killing people for his sake? Do these young men ask these questions of themselves? If they do not, they must be extremely insensitive. If they do ask themselves such question, they need to reply to them. This brings down the [word indistinct].

Bani-Sadr can no longer pretend that he is living under normal conditions in his house in France. Nature demands that Bani-Sadr should today be residing in Qimmah Palace in Egypt next to Reza Pahlavi in Qubbah Palace. It does not make any difference, Reza Pahlavi and Bani-Sadr left this country the same way--sorry, I mean Reza Pahlavi's father. The circumstances are also the same. The nation will not be deceived by such talk again and both issues are classed as escape. They have escaped, but when they arrive there they chant: We have come here for people to fight so that we can go back. How interesting, the people will not repeat their past mistakes. Do you expect them to fight so that you can reside abroad and then come back and become president again? If people sought to do this they would not have kicked you out. They would not have voted against you. The people made a mistake but they made up for it promptly.

This time the issue is different, we are not thinking of taking revenge. An individual like Mr Bani-Sadr or Mr Rajavi cannot be a problem for a revolutionary nation. Perhaps sentimentally it is difficult even to punish someone with whom you have worked for years. But the issue is that of a revolution and the escape affair shows up everything: murder, incompetence, lies, baseless slogans and claims to resist till the last drop of blood. It shows that all these claims were baseless. Paris is not suitable for such acts. If you were eager to do something you should have gone to Kordestan.

This question comes to mind: How come Saddam, who was fighting against our commander in chief for 8 to 9 months, has announced that he will give refuge to Bani-Sadr? How can he invite Bani-Sadr, who should have shed the blood of many Iraqis, if Bani-Sadr truly fought against them? Could you permit a killer of so many Iraqis to come there? Either Saddam is very mean-spirited [as heard], or there is another side to this story. Was the Iranian Army not fighting in Kordestan? Did our soldiers not kill Democrats and [word indistinct]? Was Bani-Sadr not commander in chief of these soldiers? We have no doubt about these facts. On whose behalf then does Qasemlu invite Bani-Sadr by sending a message saying: Come to Kordestan, to your own home. Or are there other issues involved? Are there other secret links behind these superficial incidents? Or is it that they are insensitive and do not understand that they are inviting the killer of so many of their people to stay in their home? Qasemlu sends a message to Bani-Sadr saying: Stay among your nation and do not go out. He said do not go out. You saw it was not possible to stay.

Khalkhali Demands Explanation

LD301158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning. The session begin with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran. It was chaired by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Mr Sadeq Khalkhali, deputy from Qom, was one of the preagenda speakers. During a short speech, he said: We all know that Mr Bani-Sadr, the deposed president, escaped with intrigue. He could have escaped before 24 July, but he waited to see whether his terrorist accomplices could bring him back to power. But on 24 July a heavy blow was delivered to America and its internal agents, including Bani-Sadr. He could no longer stay in Iran and eventually fled.

The nation of Iran will never forget the crimes committed by these people. Mr Bani-Sadr accepts responsibility for all the bombings and strife in Iran. They are criminals who should be tried before the nation of Iran.

We ask the government to make a decision about the French Embassy. Otherwise, the nation will make a decision.

The speaker also demanded that the authorities explain their negligence. In another part of his speech, Mr Khalkhali said: There should be no negligence and we must not think that the conspiracies have ended. The enemies of the revolution have many plots. The nation is behind the government authorities and the people have faith in the air force personnel, but there are some groups who support monarchy, a king--Madani and their ilk. They must be purged. The personnel of the air force are demanding this and will assist us.

French Ambassador Summoned

LD301858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Foreign Ministry has announced that following the summoning of the French Embassy first secretary and the discussion which subsequently took place with the political under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, this morning the French ambassador in Tehran was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in order to reply to questions and enquiries raised yesterday in a meeting held with the political under secretary of the Islamic Republic Foreign Ministry.

In the course of the meeting, a request for the extradition of Bani-Sadr and Rajavi was formally raised by the Islamic Republic. The political under secretary pointed out during his talks that the Iranian judicial authorities are in posession of evidence and documents clearly showing Bani-Sadr's civil and criminal offenses and that the evidence and documents necessitate his judicial prosecution.

The French ambassador announced that in accordance with his government's principles and law, defeated politicians are granted political asylum if they request it. He added that this approach had been adopted in the case of Mr Bani-Sadr. He continued by saying that prior to granting asylum to Bani-Sadr, the latter had signed an affidavit undertaking to avoid any political activities against Iran.

The French ambassador added that the Iranian charge d'affaires in Paris had been given the opportunity to meet the crew wishing to return to Iran at Evreux military airport, and that the French Government has guaranteed to allow the plane to return to Iran.

During the meeting, the Iranian political under secretary, explaining the concepts of Iran's Islamic revolution, stated that over the past 2 years we have fought the biggest military and economic power in the world and that people like Bani-Sadr cannot pose any threat to the Islamic Republic. When Bani-Sadr was president and commander in chief, at the height of his powers and when he enjoyed all financial and information resources, he was toppled within 24 hours, in accordance with the wishes of the heroic and Muslim Iranian people, and suffered the same fate as the shah and Bakhtiar. If, today, we demand Bani-Sadr's extradition, it is not because we are afraid of him; rather, the request is based on our beliefs and religious faith. Islam believes in discharging justice. Consequently, all those who have committed treason or crimes must be put on trial in an Islamic court of justice and must receive their due punishments.

At this point, the under secretary pointed out that Rajavi is the leader of a terrorist group which is responsible for recent disturbances and killings, particularly the tragedy of the martyrdom of 74 prominent figures of the Islamic Republic, headed by the innocent martyr, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the former president of the Supreme Court. The under secretary added that, as far as we are concerned, the permission given to the hijacked plane to land, issued by the French authorities, is a hostile act. We believe that the enemies of the Islamic revolution, like Bakhtiar, despite the fact that they have ostensibly undertaken to refrain from political activities against Iran, under the so called political asylum umbrella, were able, in France, to plot and lead an abortive military coup d'etat in cooperation with the CIA.

In conclusion, a note by the Foreign Ministry concerning extradition of fugitive criminals was handed over to the French Embassy in Tehran.

Charges Against Bani-Sadr

LD301918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, charges brought against Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the dismissed and fugitive president, have been made available to the Foreign Ministry by the Ministry of Justice in order to be delivered to the French Government by the French ambassador in Tehran. An injunction for detention has been issued by branch 35 of the interrogation office of Tehran public court in connection with Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, son of Nasrollah, former Iranian president, presently residing in France, with a view to his extradiction.

Following are the charges preferred against him:

1. Theft and embezzlement of public property;

2. Being an accomplice in inflicting bodily harm, resulting in injury and dislocation of bones;

3. Spreading false reports and leveling accusations.

The above offenses have been cited in accordance with Article 9 of the treaty on the extradiction of criminals concluded between the Iranian and French Governments in 1963. The evidence and written documents substantiating the aforementioned charges will be submitted, observing the period allowed in the treaty.

Meanwhile, the Public Relations Office of the Foreign Ministry has announced that the Justice Ministry's official request, along with the Foreign Ministry note, was delivered to the French ambassador this afternoon.

The note, addressed to the French Government, says: As announced by the judicial authorities of the Islamic Republic's Government, Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is officially charged with numerous criminal offenses, and Mr Mas'ud Rajavi, who is the leader of a terrorist group, have arrived in France, following their collusion and preconceived plot, by hijacking an Islamic Republic Air Force plane. While expressing its strong protest against the permission granted for the plane to land, and considering this act to be tantamount to an act of hijacking by France, the Islamic Foreign Ministry forwards an official request made by the Islamic Republic's Justice Ministry attached to this note.

Considering the aforementioned points, and in accordance with Article 9 of the treaty on the extradition of criminals signed between Iran and France, the Foreign Ministry demands that the French Government take the necessary action to detain him. Needless to say, according to Article 8 of the above-mentioned treaty, documents and orders in connection with his conviction and the nature of the offenses committed shall be subsequently submitted in detail to the judicial authorities of the embassy for the extradition of the person named.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Sit-In at French Embassy

LD302150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, following the escape of Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of Iran, and Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq group, to Paris, this afternoon a group of people, as a gesture of protest against the French Government, started an indefinite sit-in in front of the French Embassy in Tehran and demanded the extradition of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mas'ud Rajavi. Placards and banners have been hung on the walls of the embassy, severely criticizing the French Government.

This sit-in will continue as long as the French Government does not take any decisive step to extradite Bani-Sadr. It should be noted that the aforesaid sit-in and demonstrations are being guarded most intensely by the committees and the police.

Tehran on Bani-Sadr Interview

LD301300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The fugitive Bani-Sadr, who fled Iran with Mas'ud Rajavi after the victory of the risen nation, granted his first interview last night to the most outstanding imperialist propaganda agency, the BBC.

Just as Bakhtiar called himself a stormy petrel and after his escape granted an interview to the same propaganda agency, this time Bani-Sadr, the false leader of the resistance, like a stormy petrel, also granted an interview to the BBC.

It is interesting that the most important topic of the interview, which both the BBC, this mouthpiece of global imperialism, and the fugitive Bani-Sadr raised as the first question, demonstrating their sensitivity toward it, was the 24 July elections. The BBC asked: Why did you not stay in Iran to fight? Bani-Sadr, the same person who caused the bloody incident on 5 February, who with the help of Mas'ud Rajavi killed more than 72 of the purest offspring of the revolution, and who in a criminal plot created such a terrible incident, answered the BBC correspondent: As you know, the situation before 24 July was different from that afterward.

This sentence, which he uttered without preamble, probably tells all in justifying Bani-Sadr's escape. But seconds later Bani-Sadr added: By not participating in the elections, the Iranian people in fact reaffirmed their 25 January 1980 vote. Thus a heavy burden has been placed on my shoulders. Of course, this burden of servitude to global imperialism is so heavy that Bani-Sadr cannot bear it on his own. Hence he asked Rajavi, Bakhtiar, Amini, Oveysi and all the mercenaries who have formed the united counter-revolution in Paris to help.

Continuing this interview, Bani-Sadr shamelessly announced that the number of the decisive votes of the people in the presidential elections was 3 million. The BBC correspondent, who was also amazed at the united support of the Muslim people of Iran, asked: You have always maintained that the majority of the Iranian people support you; why did the people show little resistance to your dismissal, and afterward? Bani-Sadr, who for once could not find an excuse for this question, replied nervously: To say that they gave little resistance is unfounded; for it has been rare for the people to resist so much after a coup d'etat.

Bani-Sadr, who was deeply upset about the votes of the people in the presidential elections, said: How could the sum total of the votes cast in the recent elections equal that of myself and Mr Madani in the previous elections? The elections were fixed.

Finally, he was asked: You are a moderate and middle-of-the-road person, while the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization might wish to pursue a military course. What in your opinion will be the outcome of a coalition between you? Bani-Sadr despondently replied: In my opinion, all tendencies [gerayash-ha] should unite in Iran. And this summation of Bani-Sadr on the unison of all tendencies could be understood in the method of his escape [as heard]: the late shah's special pilot, Bani-Sadr accompanied by his prime minister, the hypocrite Mas'ud Rajavi,alongside the late shah's prime minister, Bakhtiar. Ponder ye who have eyes. [Koranic quotation]

NVOI Comments

TA302020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary: "A Lesson That Should Serve as a Warning"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Finally, as expected, the deposed and hypocrite Bani-Sadr surfaced in the West, in France, where his associates like the traitor Bakhtiar, the Madanis, the Azharis, the Nazihs, the Maraghe'is and the fugitive shah-lovers have for a long time been hatching plots against the Iranian revolution. Bani-Sadr's escape, his asylum in France and his becoming a collaborator of the Bakhtiars did not surprise anyone, because it has been obvious for some time that Bani-Sadr was a agent of the West, and that he would eventually seek asylum in the West when he saw that there was an unfavorable climate in Iran.

Here, it should be said that the Bani-Sadr's are not few in our country and unfortunately they still have strong bases both in government organizations and in the various economic affairs of our country. These individuals overtly plot, as long as it is possible for them in Iran, against the government, the gains of the revolution and the republican system, and whenever they sense danger they escape with the help of their agents among the present authorities and in government organizations, and continue from abroad their treacherous activities against Iran.

Unfortunately, the repetition of these incidents has still not opened the eyes and ears of many of the authorities. This specific strata of ruling officials is wallowing to such an extent in the sea of superficiality, monopoly seeking and fanaticism that they are ready to sacrifice, contrary to the imam's guidelines, scores and hundereds of what they call non-religious individuals, individuals loyal to the revolution and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line. However, they are not ready to touch their liberal friends and so-called religious colleagues who are opposed with all their being to the revolution and its line. So far at least the method of action by a specific strata of authorities and government figures has been along these lines, and the future will show whether or not these government figures and revolutionary authorities will learn the necessary lessons from these bitter experiences.

However, another point that is noteworthy in connection with Bani-Sadr's escape is the manner and method of his escape. Please pay attention, in a country in which a revolution has taken place and where more than 2 years have passed since the revolution, what influence must the counterrevolution and the agents of the West, particularly the United States, have when a treacherous element like Bani-Sadr can enter the airport in broad daylight, board a plane which had been previously prepared, with Colonel Mo'ezzi--who was the deceased shah's pilot during his escape to Morocco--and be in France within a few hours? The manner of Bani-Sadr's escape in a military refueling plane belonging to the Government of the Islamic Republic, and from Tehran's airport at that, at first glance resembles more than anything else scenes from gangster films.

The fact is, counterrevolutionary elements and imperialist agents, led by U.S. imperialism, have taken root to such an extent in various government organizations in different forms and guises favored by some of the government figures that they are able to implement their plots in broad daylight.

When in our liberated homeland being a disciple of the Islamic school or being religious is set as the criterion and basis of loyalty to the revolution, and in the framework of worship only, then [words indistinct]. The couterrevolution has so far taken special advantage of this very mentality of the monopoly seeking, fanaticism and superficiality of the authorities, and this has cost the revolution and our nation dearly. To whom can one complain about the fact that in this country of ours, due to the blind fanaticism and lack of experience of some government figures, sincere individuals loyal to the revolution--certain persons who struggled for a lifetime to overthrow the deceased shah's regime, underwent torture and who spent a lifetime in prisons and in exile--are subjected to purges merely on the offense of having certain philosophical views and political beliefs? They are not even ready to see their shadow. However, the Colonel Mo'ezzis and hundreds of his ilk, whether in government or military organizations, despite their disgraceful records, are still holding sensitive government posts.

We have said a thousand times and say again that the basis of loyalty to the revolution and the imam's line is not merely being religious. Hundreds and thousands of these disciples of the Islamic school and religious individuals, like the Qotbzadehs, the Entezams, the Nazihs, the Madanis and many others, are moving about freely and are plotting every day and have dealt the greatest blows to this revolution and the imam's line. On the other hand, hundreds and thousands of individuals who according to you are not disciples of the Islamic school, have sacrificed and are ready to sacrifice their lives to defend the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic.

How long will this superficiality and monopoly seeking, this blind fanaticism and self-centrism go on? Right now more than a few individuals from the Bani-Sadr gang and their liberal supporters, who because they are outwardly disciples of the Islamic school and religious, are even being shown favor and kindness. These individuals, by thousands of tricks and ruses, try to get close to government figures, and their only sharp weapon is maintaining religious appearances or being a disciple of the Islamic school. In one hand, they hold beads and in the other a poisonous dagger so that at a suitable opportunity they can stab the leaders of the revolution and personalities that are loyal to the revolution, as they have already done.

The incident of Bani-Sadr's escape should be an exemplary experience to all, especially to government figures. All government organizations, whether administrative or military, should be purged with sincerity and on the basis of loyalty of individuals to the revolution and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line. Competent, patriotic and committed individuals who are the principled enemies of the revival of imperialist domination should hold various government posts, especially sensitive posts. The way should be blocked for plots by the elements of the counterrevolution and enemies of the revolution's line.

Voice of Iran Commentary

NC301605 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1805 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Dear listeners of the Voice of Iran: Please pay attention. You heard the news on Bani-Sadr's departure from Iran. It can be said that there is a great possibility that Bani-Sadr will start activities in Paris.

The Iranian nation (?knows) Bani-Sadr. He had a hand in that which is ruling the destiny of our nation today and cannot present himself as an innocent (?pers n). He has known the behind-the-scenes truths from the time he was in Paris until the time he became president and up to his dismissal. These truths should be said and he, better than anyone else, can (?reveal) the injustices done to the Iranian nation. The patriots of Iran will not stop their struggle. As repeatedly stated by the Voice of Iran, opposition with the non-Muslim despotism was not and is not exclusive to any group. The ruling regime that has risen against Iranian nationalism is the enemy of all national and patriotic groups. But in order to diminish the extent of dimensions of the struggle, the regime is only referring to one combatant group. The Iranian nation is well aware that it should continue its pitiless struggle against the corrupt, antireligious and anti-Iranian regime in tight ranks and regardless of some (?theoretic) and philosophical differences.

Iranian patriots, from any group they may be, are giving sacrifices each day. They are thrown into prisons and dungeons each day and each day and night they suffer the [word indistinct] tortures of Khomeyni. This is the resistance and struggle of a nation and not the exclusive domain of any group.

We hope that Bani-Sadr, who is now in an atmosphere in which he can breathe easily, will come to his senses and be witness to his conscience, which he had wholly placed at the disposal of the great Satan, and reveal truths as an Iranian, since he himself had a part in all or in some of them. A mistake can always be corrected on the condition that one is clear-sighted and pure-hearted. Are there (?any signs of clear-sightedness and purity) in Mr Bani-Sadr? The answer to this question will be given in the very near future.

Bakhtiar Interview Cited

NC301701 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] After the requests for asylum by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Mas'ud Rajavi, Ahmad Salamatian and Colonel Mo'ezzi to France, channel one of the French television interviewed the leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI], Dr Shapur Bakhtiar.

In reply to correspondents' questions of the fate of Iran's deposed president, Dr Bakhtiar said: The result of Bani-Sadr's acts conforms with the rules and logic of Tehran's Islamic system, and he should not now have complaints against a regime of which he himself was one the founders and engineers and was inevitably fully acquainted with the way it worked.

Dr Bakhtiar also added: Bani-Sadr thought that he was in a position of power, but Khomeyni removed him from the scene at the moment that he wanted.

Moreover, Bani-Sadr himself, who knew that he owed the presidency to Khomeyni, repeatedly announced that he had written his resignation and had presented it to the leader of the nation so that, upon leaving the line of the imam, this resignation could be accepted and published. He had agreed to become (?president) on Khomeyni's orders and to withdraw on his orders, and this leaves no room for doubt.

In reply to another question by the French television correspondents on whether the Islamic regime's opposition to Bani-Sadr was due to the latter's liberal positions, Dr Bakhtiar said: Bani-Sadr doesn't have the least relation with freedom and democracy, and he is deeply reactionary. He accepted the rule of theocracy and actually showed that he even bans freedom of ideas for the Iranian nation. He has bluntly said that being an Iranian without being a Muslim is meaningless and believes that all the Iranian people should be unconditional followers of Islam. In Bani-Sadr's opinion, the Iranians should live in this world only as Muslims, not as citizens of Iran.

Shapur Bakhtiar added: Bani-Sadr is the same person who, first as president of the Revolution Council and then as president of the republic, endorsed the executions of hundreds of our compatriots and gave Khalkhali, better known as Iran's Eichman, orders to execute many of the children of Iran.

In reply to questions by correspondents on the possibility of forming a common resistance front with the participation of Iran's deposed and fugitive president, the NRMI leader said: My policy was clear from the start and will never alter. I cannot have any cooperation or even meeting with the likes of Bani-Sadr; the responsibility of these people is heavier than that of common criminals. Dr Bakhtiar added: I consider Bani-Sadr one of the main persons accountable for the present chaos in Iran, and when a democratic and free rule is established in our country Bani-Sadr should answer for his crimes in front of a court.

Continuing his reply to this question, Shapur Bakhtiar said mockingly: Maybe you expect me to cooperate wtih Khomeyni when he comes to Paris.

LE MONDE'S ROULEAU ON DIVISIONS AMONG CLERGY

PM801237 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 81 p 5

[Part IV of Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iran: Revolution and Counterrevolution. IV--The Black Box"]

[Text] Tehran--"The Tudeh claims to uphold Imam Khomeyni's line the better to infiltrate the imam's entourage. It claims to be anti-American but is in fact the Soviet Union's accomplice in planning the overthrow of the Islamic Republic just as it contributed to the overthrow of Mossadeq's regime. Don't trust the Russians and their communist allies! It is they, in collaboration with the United States, who killed Allende in Chile, Lumumba in the Congo and other nationalists who refused to choose between East and West!" Hojjat-ol Eslam Hoseyn Khomeyni, the revolution guide's grandson, who pronounced that condemnation of the Iranian Communist Party and the USSR in a sermon on Friday, 1 May, was addressing tens of thousands of the faithful gathered in the vast enclosure surrounding the Mashhad mosque.

All the faithful were astounded: From beginning to end the speech was no less than a long indictment of Imam Khomeyni's policy. The latter has never criticized the Tudeh, which is regarded as a kind of part of the Islamic Republic's "presidential majority." A little earlier Ayatollah Khamenei had given a sermon in Tehran condemning the "liberal" right which "exaggerates the communist threat to implicitly justify a rapprochement with cruel American imperialism." For his part Hojjat-ol Eslam Mohammad Montazeri explained to us just before the attack in which he was to die that, in the imam's view, "all the counter-revolutionaries are exclusively linked, directly or indirectly, to the great Satan, the United States...."

This opinion is clearly not shared by all members of the clergy. While the campaign against Mr Bani-Sadr and other "supporters of American imperialism" was in full swing, Hojjat-ol Eslam Hadi Ghaffari was haranguing the crowds, calling on them to "sweep away the Tudeh atheists." Paradoxically, at the same time the television was showing the debate between Muslims and Marxists during which Ayatollah Beheshti, then chairman of the ruling Islamic Republican Party [IRP], exchanged friendly remarks with Tudeh Secretary General Nureddin Kianuri. That same week Ayatollah Qoddusi, the public prosecutor, indefinitely suspended publication of MARDOM, the main communist daily. It is easy to understand, therefore, why Mr Kianuri and his party's top cadres continue to live in semi-hiding despite their "legitimization" by the state media.

Like the secular politicians, the clerics are equally divided on the conflict between the IRP and Mr Bani-Sadr. The former president of the republic accused his adversaries precisely of having concluded a secret alliance with the communists. The latter, described as "plotters," and "agents of Soviet imperialism," provided "the ideological substance for a policy followed by a bunch of idiots," he stated in a speech on 5 February, referring implicitly to his adversaries among the clerics.

Mr Bani-Sadr has many admirers among the ayatollahs: "Some of the clergy have distanced themselves from the regime and others have openly adopted a dissident attitude," he told us a few days before he was ousted. Indeed, several religious dignitaries have run the risk of defending him publicly. Ayatollah Qomi issued a letter in pamphlet form addressed to Imam Khomeyni in which he condemned the policy and behavior of the IRP leaders. Pasdaran leader Ayatollah Lahuti did likewise in a speech delivered in Langerud, in the constituency he represents in the Majlis. His speech and the one made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khomeyni, in which the latter called on the people to "unite behind our beloved President Bani-Sadr," were taped and are circulating secretly throughout the country. Both were beaten up by "outraged citizens." Imam Khomeyni's grandson only suffered a few bruises, but Ayatollah Lahuti had a heart attack and was taken to a hospital in serious condition. Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani, whose sympathies also lie with the Mojahedin-e Khalq, was arrested and then released. Since they were unable to attack Ayatollah Qomi, "Hezbollahis" (partisans of God) symbolically unfrocked his son Mahmud, stripping him and shaving off his beard after a religious service.

Clerics Deeply Divided

Hoseyn Khomeyni had denounced the repression in terms which the Islamic regime's most ardent enemies could have adopted word for word. In his speech at the Mashhad mosque, which JEBHE-YE MELLI, the National Front newspaper, printed in full before it was banned, he stated in particular: "The new dictatorship established in religious form is worse than that of the shah.... Our country is governed by fascists more dangerous than the founders of fascism.... The revolution courts are treating our people with more brutality than the Mongols did.... People are arrested and executed for trifling matters.... Despite the imam's clear instructions, drug traffickers are executed, sometimes for possession of a few grams of drugs.... The massacres committed in our country are worthy of the Middle Ages.... God save our imam from the Moktabi (doctrinaire) group which has seized power in his name!"

Sheykh Hoseyn Khomeyni added, in a moving flight of lyricism: "Imam, they will probably tell you that I have joined the ranks of the counterrevolution. Don't believe it! I am your grandson and I have nothing to lose from the revolution, quite the reverse. They will try to arrest me or murder me but that will not prevent me from going from city to city to proclaim the truth. As you already know, 90 percent of the clergy already share my opinion and they will not remain silent either...." Imam Khomeyni has silenced his 20-year-old grandson. He was placed under house arrest in Qom where he is pursuing higher studies in theology....

Although it is impossible to assess the opposition within the clergy, of which there are some 180,000 members, including 10,000 hojjat-ol Eslams and around 1,000 ayatollahs, there is no doubt that most of the senior hierarchy does not, to say the least, follow the revolution guide's line. Of the five other great ayatollahs, only Mr Mar'ashi seems to fully support Imam Khomeyni. The others, all conservatives, are observing a diapproving silence--such as Ayatollah Shari'atmadari--or are pronouncing on questions of morals or Islamic doctrine, which are apparently to do with religion but are in fact eminently political. The great Ayatollah Mahallati, for instance, issued a nine-point document in the spring in which he questioned Imam Khomeyni's rule of theocracy. Great Ayatollah Golpayegani broke his silence last month to support the law of retaliation, the plan for a new penal code which introduces penalties, especially for adultery and homosexuality, which were applied in the eighth century. But he expressed his opposition to nationalization more discreetly, in his master classes at the Qom tehological school, explaining that "private property is sacred in Islam." The opinion of a great ayatollah has the value of precedent in that it is broadcast throughout the country by a complex network of disciples, believers and mosques.

Hence, it is by no means surprising that the senior clerics should succeed in altering Imam Khomeyni's policy. It is a well-known fact, for instance, that the most radical provisions of the law on agrarian reform--Article 3--have been temporarily suspended under pressure from influential clerics. Similarly, the bill on nationalizing foreign trade, which is laid down in principle in the Constitution, has been marking time in Majlis commissions for months.

Virtually all political factions--including the Mojahedin-e Khalq's Marxist faction--are represented within the Shi'ite church. It is virtually impossible to assess their relative importance. But judging from the mobilizing capacity of the mosque netowrk--which in Tehran for instance is capable of assembling several hundred thousand demonstrators in a few hours--it could be maintained that the pro-Khomeyni faction in the lower ranks of the clergy remains predominant, although markedly weakened.

The economic crisis and its social consequences, intolerance and the terror with its inevitable train of injustice and crimes, are helping to push a growing section of the population into the camp of counterrevolution, whose strongest ally is the conservative wing of the clergy. Various conflicting measures taken in the past few weeks bear witness not only to the existence of opposing decision-making centers in the very heart of the Islamic government but also to the fear of any dissidence, however minor. The fact that only prominent IRP members were allowed to contend the presidency of the republic on 24 July, that Marxist candidates (communists, feda'iyan, Trotskyites) were excluded at the last minute from the byelections scheduled for the same day, that the ban on MARDOM, the Tudeh's central organ, is being maintained, that there is again a move toward establishing a single party--all measures which violate the Constitution's provisions--are all signs of weakness.

Nonetheless, Mr Kianuri has not given up hope of "anti-imperialist" parties being legalized in the near future, but he has no illusions. "Even if the law establishing a multiparty system were to be adopted by the Majlis," the Tudeh secretary general told us, "we have no guarantee that it would be implemented. The clergy comprises essentially three types of clerics: reactionaries, realists and revolutionaries. The second category would just have to give way to the first for the Islamic Republic's progressive characteristics to be destroyed.

The Iranian revolution is comparable to the cybernetic ians' "black box." Despite the fact that you feed in accurate information on the situation, the answers it supplies are almost always disconcerting....

SECURITY HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ON JERUSALEM DAY

LD301322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Communique 253 of the Tehran security headquarters--date not given]

[Excerpt] The following reminder is given on safeguarding the security of sisters and brothers participating in the Jerusalem Day ceremonies; the security forces, revolutionary organizations and the honorable people are asked to observe them:

1. Prevent suspicious and undesirable persons from penetrating your solid ranks; upon observing suspicious acts, inform the security officials.

2. The parking of all vehicles is forbidden under bridges; if the security officers discover any violations, they are to tow the vehicle to a suitable place.

3. If you see any suspicious object or package, inform the authorities; refrain from gathering around them and avoid any form of irresponsible action.

4. Parking of vehicles is forbidden on certain streets until the end of the Friday prayers.

MASSES GATHER IN TEHRAN TO HONOR JERUSALEM DAY

GF310835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Millions of Muslims started marches at 0800 today from 10 gathering points in Tehran to honor International Jerusalem Day. The masses chanted pro-Palestinian and anti-Zionist and anti-U.S. slogans. They also called for the liberation of Jerusalem as a common Muslim goal.

The huge waves of masses will meet at Tehran University and will occupy its campus and the streets leading to it in order to hear a speech by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, on this great occasion and to participate in the Friday prayers which will be held at noon and will be broadcast live on our working frequencies.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONFERENCE BEGINS IN TEHRAN

GF310839 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The conference on international liberation movements began in Tehran last night. It is being attended by representative of His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri and representatives of the Moro, Eritrean and [name indistinct] liberation fronts. Montazeri's representative delivered an opening speech praising Islam's martyrs, including the wronged martyr Beheshti and martyr Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, and noting the role of the liberation fronts in the struggle against Israel the Usurper. He then read Montazeri's message on International Jerusalem Day.

The director of the prime minister's office for liberation movements then gave a speech on the occasion. 'Ali Isma'il of the Eritrean Liberation Front delivered a speech on behalf of the liberation fronts.

In conclusion Mohammad Reza Hoseyni Beheshti, son of martyr Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, praised the faithful martyrs and talked about the history of Jerusalem, asserting the need for Muslim unity and solidarity to liberate Jerusalem.

ENVOY PLEDGES DPRK COOPERATION IN ENERGY FIELD

GF301618 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Iran and the DPRK have decided to establish bilateral cooperation in the field of energy. This decision was adopted at a meeting held today in Tehran between the DPRK ambassador and supervisor of the Energy Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, the DPRK ambassador praised the Islamic revolution in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and noted his country's willingness to cooperate with Iran in all aspects of its revolution.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 586 REPORTS ON FIGHTING

LD302000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Communique 586 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During combat operations carried out in the past 24 hours against the aggressive enemy, valuable results have been achieved.

Thanks to the accurate artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions and forces in the (Roshan) area, opposite Marivan, 2 guns, 6 trenches and more than 50 percent of the enemy's supply buildings were destroyed.

In the (Gorugan) area, opposite Marivan, 2 tanks, 2 Zil vehicles, 1 trailer and 1 command post belonging to Saddam's army were destroyed and about 130 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded.

Also, as a result of our forces' fire, a number of trenches belonging to the enemy in the (Buban) area were destroyed and a number of aggressive Iraqi army personnel were killed. In the areas of Shur-e Shirin, Konjancham and Nakhlestan, exchange of fire continued sporadically but intensely.

As a result of our fire, three tanks, two vehicles, two guns and a number of trenches and foxholes belonging to the aggressors in the Malekshahi area were destroyed. Also, in the course of these operations, a number of Saddam's troops were killed or wounded.

On the Abadan front, exchanges of intense fire went on. Our valiant forces, opening fire on the enemy positions on the other side of Arvand Rud, destroyed 2 heavy-machinegun trenches, 1 observation post and 1 assembly building and killed 15 of Saddam's forces. As a result of the enemy's return fire, some areas in the city of Abadan were destroyed and a number of our beloved compatriots were martyred or wounded.

In the Abadan area, our valiant forces managed, in a series of operations, to set fire to and destroy 4 ammunition dumps, 2 observation posts, 2 bulldozers, 15 trenches and foxholes and 1 vehicle carrying the enemy's 106-mm gun, killing Iraqi Army personnel.

Following their usual procedure, brave personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought enemy positions in Khuninshahr's occupied zone under heavy-weapon fire. As a result, two trenches and a quantity of ammunition and weapons belonging to the aggressors were destroyed.

In the past 24 hours, the air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran foiled intrusions by aggressive Iraqi aircraft through timely fire, forcing them to flee.

On 28 Jul six other beloved combatants of the ground forces were martyred on the southern and western battlefronts while carrying out their holy military mission, hurrying to their God.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT OPERATIONS

LD292230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 29 Jul 81

["Text" of communique issued by Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on 29 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Oh God! Turn me into one of your soldiers for your soldiers are truly victorious!" [Koranic quotation]

Our Islamic nation, which is ever-present in our trenches, is hereby informed of the latest operations carried out by the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam on the battlefields of good against evil, as follows:

A. The southern fronts:

Following the successful operations carried out by the combatants of Islam on the Karkheh Kur front, culminating in the liberation of a portion of the soil of our Islamic homeland from the odium of the presence of the infidel Ba'thist forces and the capture of over 100 of Saddam's forces and large quantities of weaponry, this morning the defeated enemy resorted for the umpteenth time to a counterattack but, thanks to the Almighty's succor and the vigilance of the selfless guards and our army heroes, the counterattack of the mercenary enemies was a fiasco and the aggressive Ba'thist forces were forced to beat a retreat.

During these operations, more than 70 of Saddam's infidel forces were captured by our combatants and some 40 were either killed or wounded, four BMP mechanized infantry combat vehicles were also detroyed and many armored personnel carriers were captured intact by the combatants of Islam.

At 0800 this morning the heroes of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps also subjected the enemy's fresh forces north of Karkheh Kur to their intense fire; by noon today some 10 tanks and armored personnel carriers of the aggressive enemy had been destroyed and more than 30 mercenaries of the Saddam regime had been taken prisoner by the forces of Islam. Several ambulances and vehicles were also captured intact as booty by the corps of Islam.

During this counterattack, our own forces' casualties, praise be to God, were very few indeed.

On the Khorramshahr front, the various parts of the occupied sector were subjected to intense fire by the mortar unit of the Islamic revolution guards and the aggressive enemy suffered appreciable losses and casualties.

In the Abadan region, on the Fayyaziyah front, two of the infidel Ba'thist forces were annihilated.

B. The western fronts:

In Rijab, thanks to the crushing mortar fire of the selfless combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, coupled with operations conducted by Islam's devotees, four enemy foxholes and observation posts and one command jeep were destroyed and large numbers of the Ba'thist aggressors were either killed or wounded.

Following the fleeing of the duped soldiers of the Saddam regime, another two Iraqi servicemen who entered Iran's territory via the Javanrud border gave themselves up to and sought asylum from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Javanrud.

PARS REPORTS IRAQI BOAT SUNK IN ARVAND RUD

GF301915 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to PARS, a boat belonging to the aggressive Saddamist forces has been sunk in the waters of the Arvand Rud in Abadan by the heroes of Islam. The boat was attempting to inspect our Islamic position.

The agency has also reported that another six Iraqi soldiers have surrendered to the soldiers of Islam in one of the western areas of the country and have requested asylum. According to these soldiers, the situation in Iraq is deteriorating, and Saddam's regime is on the verge of collapse.

NINE 'ZIONISTS' EXECUTED IN TABRIZ 29 JUL

LD310302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] By verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tabriz, nine Zionists have been found corrupt on earth [mofsed-e fel arz] and have been sentenced to death on charges of spying against Islam and the Muslims and for the warmongering regime occupying Jerusalem and for giving information about various areas to the Zionist and invading regime of Israel.

The verdicts were carried out last night in Tabriz.

The names of those executed are as follows: Masrur Dakhili; Hoseyn Asadollahzadeh; 'Abdol 'Ali Asadyari; Parviz Firuzi; Esma'il Zehtab; Habibollah Tahqiqi; Manuchehr Khameneh'i; Allahvardi Misaqi; and Mohammad Baheri.

AFP: SEVEN ACCUSED OF ARMED OPPOSITION EXECUTED

NC300847 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jul (AFP)--Seven people accused of armed opposition to the Islamic regime were executed in Iran yesterday, press reports said here today.

Three members of the leftist People's Mojahedin were shot in Mashhad in the northeast on charges of "warring against the Islamic Republic," the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported here.

Four other people were shot in northern Gilan Province, the AZADEGAN newspaper reported--two in Hashtpar for "throwing petrol bombs on the people" and two in Rudsar for "armed robbery and taking part in clashes."

AYATOLLAH SADUQI TOURS QUAKE-HIT AREAS 30 JUL

GF301303 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] This morning, Ayatollah Saduqi inspected the areas in Kerman Province that were hit by a strong earthquake on Tuesday. The earthquake caused many deaths. Ayatollah Saduqi has been commissioned by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, to prepare a report on the needs of those who have been affected by this earthquake.

He was accompanied by Health Minister Manafi and a number of Kerman Province officials.